

in which, by the law of nations or the treaties of the United States, it is not entitled to depart.

(Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 15, 35 Stat. 1091; June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title V, § 10, 40 Stat. 223.)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 27 of title 18 prior to the general revision and enactment of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, by act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 683.

Act June 15, 1917, inserted provisions relating to detention of vessels.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

Section was derived from R.S. § 5288 (act Apr. 20, 1818, ch. 88, § 9, 3 Stat. 449), which was repealed by section 341 of act Mar. 4, 1909.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 408a, 465 of this title.

§ 463. Bonds from armed vessels on clearing

The owners or consignees of every armed vessel sailing out of the ports of, or under the jurisdiction of, the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof, shall, before clearing out the same, give bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

(Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 16, 35 Stat. 1091.)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 28 of title 18 prior to the general revision and enactment of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, by act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 683.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

Section was derived from R.S. § 5289 (act Apr. 20, 1818, ch. 88, § 10, 3 Stat. 449), which was repealed by section 341 of act Mar. 4, 1909.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 464 of this title; title 10 section 351.

§ 464. Detention by collectors of customs

The several collectors of the customs shall detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, the cargo of which principally consists of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President is had thereon, or until the owner gives such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed vessels by section 463 of this title.

(Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 17, 35 Stat. 1091.)

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 29 of title 18 prior to the general revision and enactment of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, by act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 683.

PRIOR PROVISIONS

Section was derived from R.S. § 5290 (act Apr. 20, 1818, ch. 88, § 11, 3 Stat. 450), which was repealed by section 341 of act Mar. 4, 1909.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Offices of collector of customs, comptroller of customs, surveyor of customs, and appraiser of merchandise of Bureau of Customs of Department of the Treasury to which appointments were required to be made by President with advice and consent of Senate ordered abolished, with such offices to be terminated not later than Dec. 31, 1966, by Reorg. Plan No. 1, of 1965 eff. May 25, 1965, 30 F.R. 7035, 79 Stat. 1317, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. Functions of Offices eliminated were already vested in Secretary of the Treasury by Reorg. Plan No. 26 of 1950, eff. July 31, 1950, 15 F.R. 4935, 64 Stat. 1280, set out in the Appendix to Title 5.

§ 465. Detention of vessels

The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 462 and 465 of this title, and sections 756, 960, 963 to 967, and 3058 of title 18.

(June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title V, § 9, 40 Stat. 223.)

CODIFICATION

This section was not enacted as part of act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, 35 Stat. 1090, which comprises this subchapter.

Sections 462 and 465 of this title, and sections 756, 960, 963 to 967, and 3058 of title 18, referred to in text, was in the original “this title”, meaning title V of act June 15, 1917, which had been classified to sections 462 and 465 of this title and sections 25, and 31 to 38 of former Title 18, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure.

“Sections 756, 960, 963 to 967, and 3058 of title 18” substituted in text for “sections 25, and 31 to 38 of title 18” on authority of act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 683, section 1 of which enacted Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedures.

Section was formerly classified to section 38 of title 18 prior to the general revision and enactment of Title 18, by act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 683.

DEFINITIONS

Definition of United States as used in this section, see section 408a of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 408a of this title.

CHAPTER 10—HEMISPHERAL RELATIONS

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SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY

§ 501. Utilization of services of Government agencies to promote inter-American relations

In order to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics the President of the United States is authorized, subject to such appropriations as are made available for the purpose, to utilize the services of the departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government in carrying out the reciprocal undertakings and cooperative purposes enunciated in the treaties, resolutions, declarations, and recommendations signed by all of the twenty-one American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936, and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in 1938. (Aug. 9, 1939, ch. 616, § 1, 53 Stat. 1290.)

§ 502. Creation of advisory committees

The President is authorized to create such advisory committees as in his judgment may be of assistance in carrying out the undertakings of this Government under the treaties, resolutions, declarations, and recommendations referred to, but no committee or member thereof shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services: *Provided, however,* That they may, within the limits of appropriations made available therefor by the Congress, which appropriations are authorized, be paid their actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses while away from their homes in attendance upon meetings within the United States under instructions from the Secretary of State.

(Aug. 9, 1939, ch. 616, § 2, 53 Stat. 1290.)

TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Advisory committees in existence on Jan. 5, 1973, to terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period following Jan. 5, 1973, and advisory committees established after Jan. 5, 1973, to terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period beginning on the date of their establishment, unless in the case of a committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such committee is renewed by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such 2-year period, or in the case of a committee established by Congress, its duration is otherwise provided by law. See section 14 of Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 776,

set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 503. Facilitating work of foreign traveling salesmen; licenses and certificates of identification

Whereas the United States has entered into conventions with the Governments of Uruguay, Guatemala, Salvador, Panama, and Venezuela which were signed on August 27, 1918, December 3, 1918, January 28, 1919, February 8, 1919, and July 3, 1919, respectively, for facilitating the work of traveling salesmen; and

Whereas Articles I and II of each of said conventions read as follows:

“ARTICLE I. Manufacturers, merchants, and traders domiciled within the jurisdiction of one of the high contracting parties may operate as commercial travelers either personally or by means of agents or employees within the jurisdiction of the other high contracting party on obtaining from the latter, upon payment of a single fee, a license which shall be valid throughout its entire territorial jurisdiction.

“In case either of the high contracting parties shall be engaged in war, it reserves to itself the right to prevent from operating within its jurisdiction under the provisions of this treaty, or otherwise, enemy nationals or other aliens whose presence it may consider prejudicial to public order and national safety.

“ART. II. In order to secure the license above mentioned the applicant must obtain from the country of domicile of the manufacturers, merchants, and traders represented a certificate attesting his character as commercial traveler. This certificate, which shall be issued by the authority to be designated in each country for the purpose, shall be visaed by the consul of the country in which the applicant proposes to operate, and the authorities of the latter shall, upon the presentation of such certificate, issue to the applicant the national license as provided in Article I.”

Now, therefore, the Secretary of Commerce, or any person in the Department of Commerce designated by him, is authorized to issue the licenses and certificates of identification which are provided for by the said Articles I and II, respectively, of the said conventions, or which may be provided for by similar articles in any convention or treaty that may, on and after September 22, 1922, be concluded by the United States with a foreign government, and is further authorized to collect a reasonable fee for each license and certificate of identification issued. The amount of such fee shall be fixed by regulations made by the Secretary of Commerce and shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States quarterly.

(Sept. 22, 1922, ch. 414, 42 Stat. 1028.)

TREATIES

Bilateral treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation contain provisions for the reciprocal treatment of commercial travelers which generally state that:

“Commercial travelers representing nationals and companies of either Party engaged in business within the territories thereof, upon their entry into and departure from the territories of the other Party and during their sojourn therein, be accorded most-favored-nation

treatment in respect of the customs and other matters, including, subject to the exceptions in paragraph _____ of Article _____, taxes and charges applicable to them, their samples and the taking of orders, and regulations governing the exercise of their functions.”

Country	Date signed	Entered into force	Citation
Argentina ...	July 27, 1853	Dec. 20, 1854	10 Stat. 1005
Austria	June 19, 1928	May 27, 1931	47 Stat. 1876
Belgium	Jan. 20, 1931	May 27, 1931	47 Stat. 1899
Bolivia	Feb. 21, 1961	Oct. 3, 1963	14 UST 1284
Brunei	May 13, 1858	Nov. 9, 1862	12 Stat. 1003
Colombia	June 23, 1850	July 11, 1853	10 Stat. 909
Costa Rica ..	Dec. 12, 1846	June 10, 1848	9 Stat. 881
Denmark	July 10, 1851	May 26, 1852	10 Stat. 916
Estonia	Oct. 1, 1951	July 30, 1961	12 UST 908
Ethiopia	Dec. 23, 1925	May 22, 1926	44 Stat. 2379
Finland	Sept. 7, 1951	Oct. 8, 1953	4 UST 2134
France	Sept. 16, 1965	May 3, 1973	24 UST 2136
Germany, Federal Republic of.	Oct. 20, 1972		
Greece	Feb. 13, 1934	Aug. 10, 1934	49 Stat. 2659
Honduras	Dec. 4, 1952	Sept. 24, 1953	4 UST 2047
India	June 24, 1822	Feb. 12, 1823	8 Stat. 278
Iran	July 17, 1919	Jan. 10, 1921	41 Stat. 1723
Iraq	Nov. 25, 1959	Dec. 21, 1960	11 UST 2398
Ireland	Oct. 29, 1954	July 14, 1956	7 UST 1839
Israel			
Italy	Aug. 3, 1951	Oct. 13, 1954	5 UST 1829
Japan	Dec. 7, 1927	July 19, 1928	45 Stat. 2618
Korea	July 3, 1815	July 3, 1815	8 Stat. 228
Latvia	Aug. 15, 1955	June 16, 1957	8 UST 899
Liberia	Dec. 3, 1938	June 19, 1940	54 Stat. 1790
Luxembourg ..	Jan. 21, 1950	Sept. 14, 1950	1 UST 785
Madagascar ..	Aug. 23, 1951	Apr. 3, 1954	5 UST 550
Malta	Feb. 2, 1948	July 26, 1949	63 Stat. 2255
Morocco	Sept. 26, 1951	Mar. 2, 1961	12 UST 131
Nepal	Apr. 2, 1953	Oct. 30, 1953	4 UST 2063
Netherlands ..	Nov. 28, 1956	Nov. 7, 1957	8 UST 2217
Norway	Apr. 20, 1928	July 25, 1928	45 Stat. 2641
Oman	Aug. 8, 1938	Nov. 21, 1939	54 Stat. 1739
Pakistan	Feb. 23, 1962	Mar. 28, 1963	14 UST 251
Paraguay	See France	1896	
Saudi Arabia ..	See United Kingdom.		
Spain	Sept. 16, 1836	Jan. 28, 1837	8 Stat. 484
Suriname	Apr. 25, 1947	Apr. 25, 1947	61 Stat. 2566
Switzerland ..	Mar. 27, 1956	Dec. 5, 1957	8 UST 2043
Taiwan ¹	June 5, 1928	Sept. 13, 1932	47 Stat. 2135
Thailand	Dec. 20, 1958	June 11, 1960	11 UST 1835
Togo	Nov. 12, 1959	Feb. 12, 1961	12 UST 110
Turkey	Feb. 4, 1859	Mar. 7, 1860	12 Stat. 1091
United Kingdom.	Nov. 7, 1933	Nov. 7, 1933	48 Stat. 1826
Vietnam	July 3, 1902	Apr. 14, 1903	33 Stat. 2105
Yemen (Sanaa).	See Netherlands.		
Yugoslavia ..	Nov. 25, 1850	Nov. 8, 1855	11 Stat. 587
	Nov. 4, 1946	Nov. 30, 1948	63 Stat. 1299
	May 29, 1966	June 8, 1968	19 UST 5843
	Feb. 8, 1966	Feb. 5, 1967	18 UST 1
	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr. 22, 1930	46 Stat. 2743
	Oct. 28, 1931	Feb. 15, 1933	47 Stat. 2432
	July 3, 1815	July 3, 1815	8 Stat. 228
	Aug. 6, 1827	Apr. 2, 1828	8 Stat. 361
	Apr. 3, 1961	Nov. 30, 1961	12 UST 1703
	May 4, 1946		60 Stat. 1782
	Oct. 2/14, 1881 ..	Nov. 15, 1882	22 Stat. 963

¹ This agreement is administered on a nongovernmental basis by the American Institute in Taiwan pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3305, as a result of the termination of relations with the governing authorities on Taiwan on Jan. 1, 1979.

§ 504. Transfer of hemisphere territory from one non-American power to another; recognition; consultation with American Republics

(1) The United States would not recognize any transfer, and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer, any geographic region of this hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power; and

(2) If such transfer or attempt to transfer should appear likely, the United States shall, in addition to other measures, immediately consult with the other American republics to determine upon the steps which should be taken to safeguard their common interests.

(Apr. 10, 1941, ch. 49, 55 Stat. 133.)

PURPOSE OF ENACTMENT

The “whereas” clauses preceding the resolving words in Joint Res. Apr. 10, 1941, provided as follows:

“Whereas our traditional policy has been to consider any attempt on the part of non-American powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to the peace and safety not only of this country but of the other American republics; and

“Whereas the American republics agreed at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936 and at the Eighth International Conference of American States held in Lima in 1938 to consult with one another in the event that the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any American republic should be threatened; and

“Whereas the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics at Panama October 3, 1939, resolved ‘That in case any geographic region of America subject to the jurisdiction of any non-American state should be obliged to change its sovereignty and there should result therefrom a danger to the security of the American Continent, a consultative meeting such as the one now being held will be convoked with the urgency that the case may require’.”

SUBCHAPTER II—WAR MATERIALS

§ 521. Military and naval assistance to governments of American Republics

(a) Coast-defense and anti-aircraft matériel; ammunition

The President may, in his discretion, authorize the Secretary of the Army to manufacture in factories and arsenals under his jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, coast-defense and anti-aircraft matériel, including ammunition therefor, on behalf of the government of any American republic; to sell such matériel and ammunition to any such government; to test or prove such matériel and ammunition prior to sale or delivery to any such government; to repair such matériel on behalf of any such government; and to communicate to any such government plans, specifications, or other information relating to such matériel and ammunition as may be sold to any such government.

(b) Vessels of war; armament, artillery, equipment, and ammunition

The President may, in his discretion, authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct vessels of war on behalf of the government of any American republic in shipyards under his jurisdiction; to manufacture armament and equipment for such vessels on behalf of any such government in arsenals under his jurisdiction; to sell armament and equipment for such vessels to any such government; to manufacture anti-aircraft artillery and ammunition therefor, on behalf of any such government in factories and arsenals under his jurisdiction; to sell anti-aircraft artillery and ammunition therefor to any such government; to test or prove such vessels, armament, artillery, ammunition, or equipment prior to sale or delivery to any such government; to repair such vessels, armament, artillery, or equipment on behalf of any such government; and to communicate to any such government plans, specifications, and other information relating to such vessels of war and their armament and equipment or anti-aircraft artillery and ammunition therefor, as may be sold to any such government or relating to any vessels

of war which any such government may propose to construct or manufacture within its own jurisdiction: *Provided*, That nothing contained herein shall be construed as authorizing the violation of any of the provisions of any treaty to which the United States is or may become a party or of any established principles or precedents of international law: *And provided further*, That no transaction authorized herein shall result in expense to the United States, nor involve the extension of credits by the United States: *And provided further*, That no contract shall be entered into under the terms of this subchapter which shall interfere with or delay the United States in the full use of its shipyards, arsenals, munition plants, and other equipment for its own purposes.

(June 15, 1940, ch. 365, §1, 54 Stat. 396; July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, §205(a), 61 Stat. 501.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Department of War designated Department of the Army and title of Secretary of War changed to Secretary of the Army by section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, 61 Stat. 501. Section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, was repealed by section 53 of act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641. Section 1 of act Aug. 10, 1956, enacted "Title 10, Armed Forces" which in sections 3010 to 3013 continued Department of the Army under administrative supervision of Secretary of the Army.

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

For transfer of certain procurement and related functions and property, insofar as they pertain to Air Force, from Secretary of the Army and Department of the Army to Secretary of the Air Force and Department of the Air Force, see Secretary of Defense Transfer Order Nos. 6 [§1(a)(41)], eff. Jan. 15, 1948; 39 [§2zz], May 18, 1949.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 522 of this title.

§ 522. Transmission of information pertaining to implements of war, vessels, etc.

In carrying out transactions authorized by section 521 of this title, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized, in their discretion and provided that it be not inconsistent with any defense requirements of the United States or of its possessions, to communicate or transmit to the government of any American republic or to any duly authorized person for the use of such government information pertaining to the arms, ammunition, or implements of war sold under the terms of that section or to any vessels of war constructed within the jurisdiction of any such government, and to export for the use of any such government coast defense and antiaircraft matériel and ammunition therefor, and vessels of war and their armament and equipment involving such information: *Provided*, That any information thus communicated or transmitted or involved in any such arms, ammunition, implements of war, or equipment when exported shall cease to be considered restricted after one year from the date that such communication or transmission has been authorized or such exportation made.

(June 15, 1940, ch. 365, §2, 54 Stat. 396; July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, §205(a), 61 Stat. 501.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Department of War designated Department of the Army and title of Secretary of War changed to Secretary of the Army by section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, 61 Stat. 510. Section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, was repealed by section 53 of act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641. Section 1 of act Aug. 10, 1956, enacted "Title 10, Armed Forces" which in sections 3010 to 3013 continued Department of the Army under administrative supervision of Secretary of the Army.

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

For transfer of certain procurement and related functions and property, insofar as they pertain to Air Force, from Secretary of the Army and Department of the Army to Secretary of the Air Force and Department of the Air Force, see Secretary of Defense Transfer Order Nos. 6 [§1(a)(41)], eff. Jan. 15, 1948; 39 [§2zz], May 18, 1949.

§ 523. Restriction in contracts against disposal of implements of war, vessels, etc., or information

All contracts or agreements made by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Navy for the sale to the government of any American republic of any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war, the sale of which is authorized by this subchapter, shall contain a clause by which the purchaser undertakes not to dispose of such arms, ammunition, or implements of war, or any plans, specifications, or information pertaining thereto, by gift, sale, or any mode of transfer in such manner that such arms, ammunition, implements of war, or plans, specifications, or information pertaining thereto, may become a part of the armament of any state other than an American republic.

(June 15, 1940, ch. 365, §3, 54 Stat. 397; July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, §205(a), 61 Stat. 501.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Department of War designated Department of the Army and title of Secretary of War changed to Secretary of the Army by section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, 61 Stat. 501. Section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, was repealed by section 53 of act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641. Section 1 of act Aug. 10, 1956, enacted "Title 10, Armed Forces" which in sections 3010 to 3013 continued Department of the Army under administrative supervision of Secretary of the Army.

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

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§ 524. Information on shipments to be given Chairman of National Munitions Control Board

The Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, shall, when any arms, ammunition, implements of war, or equipment are exported pursuant to the provisions of this subchapter, immediately inform the Secretary of State, Chairman of the National Munitions Control Board, of the quantities, character, value, terms of sale, and destination of the arms, ammunition, implements of war, or

equipment so exported. Such information shall be included in the annual report of the Board.

(June 15, 1940, ch. 365, § 4, 54 Stat. 397; July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, § 205(a), 61 Stat. 501.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

National Munitions Control Board, referred to in text, was established under section 452 of this title, which was repealed by act Aug. 26, 1954, ch. 937, title V, § 542(a)(12), 68 Stat. 861. See section 2778 of this title.

CHANGE OF NAME

Department of War designated Department of the Army and title of Secretary of War changed to Secretary of the Army by section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, 61 Stat. 501. Section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, was repealed by section 53 of act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641. Section 1 of act Aug. 10, 1956, enacted "Title 10, Armed Forces" which in sections 3010 to 3013 continued Department of the Army under administrative supervision of Secretary of the Army.

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

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§ 525. Appropriations and disposition of receipts

(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this subchapter.

(b) All moneys which may be received from the government of any American republic, in payment for any article delivered or service rendered in compliance with the provisions of this subchapter, shall revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended in carrying out the transaction for which money is received, and such moneys shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which such funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

(June 15, 1940, ch. 365, § 5, 54 Stat. 397.)

§ 526. Protection of patent rights

The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Navy shall in all contracts or agreements for the sale of such matériel fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such matériel which is authorized to be sold and the funds collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

(June 15, 1940, ch. 365, § 6, 54 Stat. 397; July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, § 205(a), 61 Stat. 501.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Department of War designated Department of the Army and title of Secretary of War changed to Secretary of the Army by section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, 61 Stat. 501. Section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, was repealed by section 53 of act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641. Section 1 of act Aug. 10, 1956, en-

acted "Title 10, Armed Forces" which in sections 3010 to 3013 continued Department of the Army under administrative supervision of Secretary of the Army.

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§ 527. Purchases of implements of war, etc., from American Republics

The Secretaries of the Army and of the Navy are authorized to purchase arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any American republic if such arms, ammunition, or implements of war cannot be produced in the United States.

(June 15, 1940, ch. 365, § 7, 54 Stat. 397; July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, § 205(a), 61 Stat. 501.)

CHANGE OF NAME

Department of War designated Department of the Army and title of Secretary of War changed to Secretary of the Army by section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, ch. 343, title II, 61 Stat. 501. Section 205(a) of act July 26, 1947, was repealed by section 53 of act Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 641. Section 1 of act Aug. 10, 1956, enacted "Title 10, Armed Forces" which in sections 3010 to 3013 continued Department of the Army under administrative supervision of Secretary of the Army.

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CHAPTER 11—FOREIGN AGENTS AND PROPAGANDA

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERALLY

Sec.
601. Repealed.

SUBCHAPTER II—REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDISTS

- 611. Definitions.
- 612. Registration statement.
 - (a) Filing; contents.
 - (b) Supplements; filing period.
 - (c) Execution of statement under oath.
 - (d) Filing of statement not deemed full compliance nor as preclusion from prosecution.
 - (e) Incorporation of previous statement by reference.
 - (f) Exemption by Attorney General.
- 613. Exemptions.
 - (a) Diplomatic or consular officers.
 - (b) Officials of foreign government.
 - (c) Staff members of diplomatic or consular officers.
 - (d) Private and nonpolitical activities; solicitation of funds.
 - (e) Religious, scholastic, or scientific pursuits.
 - (f) Defense of foreign government vital to United States defense.
 - (g) Persons qualified to practice law.